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after, and she sank in four minutes. We found some of the survivors, though only a few. They were floating about on little rafts and on boxes. Only one had on more than pajamas. He had an overcoat as well. They had been drifting for nearly ten hours in a rough sea and were about done in. We found them scattered all over, only one or two to a raft, and each raft thought it held the only survivors. It took two hours to get them in, the sea was so rough and they were so helpless. Three of our men went overboard after one poor cuss who fell off his box just as we got to him. Well, I reckon you can see why we don't want to go home now. That sort of thing must not happen."

Such, then, are some of the concrete facts underlying any discussion of international law in the World War. If one looks at the facts alone, one is tempted to say that international law was wholly disregarded and that it is now dead. That, however, is a too pessimistic view. This book shows clearly that even those belligerents who most glaringly disregarded international law made denials and excuses, and that thus in a way they recognized the existence of international law and the duty of obeying it. That is the reason why the author of this book is entitled to close with a somewhat optimistic "outlook for the future" (§ 595). Indeed, he might have chosen as a proper motto for the title page his quotation from Sir Frederick Pollock: "Law does not cease to exist because it is broken or even because for a time it may be broken on a large scale."

EUGENE WAMBAUGH.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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